

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

a flock of from twelve to twenty of this species every few days all winter and saw fourteen individuals as late as May 7, and two May 8, that were surely acting as if they intended to nest in this vicinity. The 'Birds of Connecticut' gives a much earlier date for "last seen."—E. E. MOFFATT, *Winsted, Conn.*

Rare Winter Birds at New Hampton, Iowa.—Northeast Iowa observers have been very fortunate during the past winter in seeing a number of rather rare winter visitants. During the latter part of November I began to observe the Redpolls (*Acanthis linaria*) in small numbers, about four to ten comprising a flock. By Christmas they had increased until flocks of thirty to fifty were seen, not only in this county (Chickasaw) but in Floyd and Mitchell Counties as well. I had seen these birds a number of times prior to this winter, but never in such numbers. The past winter was not colder than commonly, but we had much more than the usual amount of snow.

On January 22, a flock of twelve Evening Grosbeaks, (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) was seen in New Hampton, and during the same week others were observed at Osage, in Mitchell County. The birds for the most part fed on the seeds of the box-elders and by the time they were through with a tree, the snow beneath would be littered with the pods. The birds remained about three weeks in this vicinity.

On February 5, the Bohemian Waxwings (*Bombycilla garrula*) visited New Hampton, and as there were a number of groups in different parts of town at the same time, it was estimated that there were about forty in the flock. They remained about ten days. The Waxwings were also seen by the Osage observers.—CHAS. J. SPIKER, *New Hampton, Iowa.*

Bohemian Waxwings at Topeka, Kas.—On November 28, 1921, a small flock of Bohemian Waxwings was seen flying south very rapidly. I saw no more of them until January 25, 1922, when there was a flock of about forty present. January 26 the flock had increased to about sixty. Apparently a few Cedar Waxwings were mixed in with them. The following day the birds were seen at close range feeding on cedar-berries. On the twenty-eighth the note was heard, but no birds seen.

Not until February 23, was the note again heard. March 13 a large flock of Waxwings was seen. The majority, if not all of them, were Bohemians, judging from the notes. Time did not permit a close investigation. March 14, four birds were seen. On the following day about six were seen, and that was the last appearance for this season.

This is the second season in which this bird has been present in the last five years. Great numbers were here during the wide-spread southern visitation of 1919–1920.—A. SIDNEY HEYDE, *1615 College Ave., Topeka, Kas.*